

CONTROL TECHNIQUE FOR A COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**Field of the Invention**

The present invention relates to a control technique for a communication system, and more particularly, to a control technique for a wireless communication system.

Description of the Related Art

Continuing growth in wireless telecommunications usage is placing increasing stress on the capacity of cellular systems which provide wireless telecom service. The limited frequency spectrum available for cellular communications demands that cellular systems have increased network capacity and adaptability to various communications traffic situations. Although the introduction of digital cellular systems has increased potential system capacity, these increases alone may be insufficient to satisfy added demand for capacity. Other measures to increase system capacity, such as decreasing the size of cells in metropolitan areas, may be necessary to meet growing demand.

It is known in the prior art that localized microcells and picocells may be established within overlying macrocells to handle areas with relatively dense concentrations of mobile users, sometimes referred to as "hot spots". Figure 1 illustrates an example of a macrocell served by a basestation including two hot spots. Typically, microcells may be established for thoroughfares such as crossroads or streets, and a series of microcells may provide coverage for major traffic arteries such as highways. Microcells may also be assigned to large buildings, airports, and shopping malls. Picocells are similar to microcells, but normally cover an even smaller area, such as an office corridor or a floor of a high-rise building. The term "microcell" is used in this application to denote microcells, picocells, and any other "inner" layer of another cellular structure. The term "macrocell" is used in this application to denote the outermost layer of a cellular structure. An "umbrella cell" can be a macrocell or a microcell as long as there is a cell underlying the umbrella cell. Microcells

allow additional communication channels to be located in the vicinity of actual need, thereby increasing cell capacity while maintaining low levels of maintenance.

Macrocell umbrella sites typically cover radii in excess of 1 kilometer and serve rapidly moving users, for example people in automobiles. Each microcell site is usually served by a separate low power, small radio base station, with its own antenna that is located within the microcell and which primarily handles slow moving users such as pedestrians. Each microcell site is connected to a macrocell site through a transmission medium, such as digital radio transmission or optical fibers. Microcells suffer from a series of problems, including an increased sensitivity to traffic variations, interference between microcells, and difficulty in anticipating traffic intensities.

As the capacity of cellular systems has increased, cell sizes have decreased, in some networks to as small as 0.5km radius, such that controlling co-channel interface has become a major problem. The use of microcells is a way of increasing capacity still further. In a microcellular layout, base station antennas are placed below the building height in urban areas, and low power is used such that the propagation characteristics between base station and mobile are dominated by the street layout. Interference from adjacent cells may be blocked by buildings.

Microcellular techniques allow significantly higher traffic densities to be achieved, and also enable smaller, lower power mobiles to be used. The use of microcells requires improved handover, i.e., handoff, techniques, which allow for fast and reliable handoff, for example when turning a street corner. One way of easing handover problems is to employ an "umbrella cell" arrangement using conventional cells overlaying the microcells such that handover can be made into the umbrella cell where no suitable adjacent microcell can be identified. This also avoids the need to plan a contiguous microcell coverage in an urban area.

The current solution for dealing with the hot spot problem illustrated in Figure 1 is to create microcells within the macro-cells, i.e., to introduce hierarchy in the cell. As illustrated on Figure 2, two microcells 40 are formed at the two hot spots 30. The macrocell 10 acts as the umbrella cell. Such a solution requires installing basestations 20' in each hot spot

coverage area, which is costly. Moreover, this solution assumes that the hot spots 30 do not move with time.

Summary of the Invention

5 The present invention provides a novel communication management technique for systems including microcells, which reduces the problems described above with conventional communication systems including microcells. In particular, the principle of the present invention solves the above-identified problem by co-locating the microcell antenna with the macrocell antenna.

10 In order to achieve this, in one embodiment of the present invention, the microcell basestation utilizes a two-dimensional (2D) antenna array, which is co-located with the macrocell antenna. The two-dimensional antenna array is steerable in both the horizontal and vertical directions. The size of the microcell coverage area depends upon the distance from the cell site antenna as well as the dimensionality of the array, which determines the angular spread of the beam.

15 Other cost savings may be realized by co-locating and possibly sharing other common macrocell and microcell basestation components.

20 In the present invention, "co-location" may be defined as within 30 feet, or more preferably within 15 feet, or even more preferably within 5 feet, and even more preferably within 2 feet. "Co-located" may also be defined as on the same antenna tower regardless of distance separation.

25 Filter tap weights may be adjusted to point the beam for the microcell to any desired location in the macrocell. The orthogonality between macrocell and the microcell may be obtained either in the frequency domain or in the code domain. For TDMA systems, separation may be in the frequency domain, whereas for CDMA systems, the separation may either be in the frequency domain or in the code domain.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 illustrates a conventional macrocell including areas with relatively dense concentrations of mobile users, referred to as "hot spots".

Figure 2 illustrates a macrocell employing a conventional solution to the hot spot problem.

Figure 3 illustrates the communication management technique of the present invention in one embodiment.

Figure 4 illustrates a base station of the present invention in one embodiment.

Figures 5(a) and 5(b) illustrate the filter tap weights applied to the two-dimensional array of Figure 3 in a transmit and receive mode, respectively.

Figure 6 illustrates the base station of Figure 4 acting as a receiver.

Figure 7 illustrates the base station of Figure 4 acting as a transmitter.

Figures 8-15 illustrate beam patterns and array responses for different numbers of filter taps and different look directions.

Figures 16-17 illustrate a configuration used to calculate exemplary filter taps.

Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiments

Figure 3 illustrates the present invention in one exemplary embodiment. As illustrated in Figure 3, macrocell 10 is served by basestation 200. In order to handle two hot spots 30 with relatively dense concentration of mobile users, the present invention identifies microcells 40 at the location of each of the hot spots 30. A two-dimensional array 50 is provided at the same location as the basestation 200 for each of the identified hot spots 30/microcells 40. For clarity, Figure 3 only illustrates one of the two-dimensional arrays 50. Each two-dimensional array 50 performs three-dimensional beamforming to steer a microcell 40 to a desired location, namely, a hot spot 30. Each two-dimensional array 50 is steerable in both the horizontal and vertical directions.

Figure 4 illustrates the relationship of the two-dimensional array 50 with the base station 200. In particular, Figure 4 illustrates at least two antenna elements 22, at least two radio frequency (RF) modules 24, at least two analog-digital converter/digital-analog converters (ADC/DAC) 26, two-dimensional digital multiplier/filter 27 for three-dimensional beamforming, conventional digital signal processing 28, and filter tap weights 52, 54.

As described above, the filter tap weights 52, 54 for each antenna element 22 may be adjusted to steer the beam 60 to any desired location in the macrocell 10. Examples of beam

steering are illustrated in Figures 5(a) and 5(b). As illustrated in Figure 5(a), the tap weights w_{ij} may be varied in a transmit mode, to point the beam from the base station 200 to a given hot spot 30 in the macrocell 10. In particular, the weights w_{11} , w_{12} , w_{13} etc. steer the beam horizontally, in the xy plane and the weights w_{11} , w_{21} , w_{31} etc. steer the beam vertically, in the z plane, as illustrated in Figure 5(a). As illustrated in Figure 5(b), the tap weights w_{ij} may also be varied in a receive mode, to point the beam from a given hot spot 30 in the macrocell 10 to the base station 200. As set forth above in conjunction with Figure 5(a), the weights w_{11} , w_{12} , w_{13} etc. steer the beam horizontally, in the xy plane and the weights w_{11} , w_{21} , w_{31} etc. steer the beam vertically in the z plane, as illustrated in Figure 5(b).

Figure 6 illustrates base station 200 acting as a receiver and shows an example of spatial filtering when receiving a localized beam pattern in two dimensions. As illustrated in Figure 6, weighting coefficients $W_{1...N}$ are utilized to weight the inputs from each of at least two antenna elements 22, which are then input to a summer 62 to produce a received signal as the array response. Similarly, Figure 7 illustrates base station 200 acting as a transmitter. In both Figures 6 and 7, to localize the beam in the vertical (z) direction in addition to the azimuthal (xy) direction, would require another set of taps for each of the N azimuthal branches. This additional set of taps is omitted from Figures 6 and 7 for clarity.

The angular spread of the three-dimensional beam 60 can be varied by changing the number of taps 52, 54 in the two-dimensional array 50. More taps 52, 54 allow a narrower beam to be created; fewer taps produce a wider beam. Moreover, the "look direction" of the beam 60 can be changed via the tap weights as well. Once the number of taps is fixed, the beam can be steered in three dimensions. Figures 8-9 illustrates a 16 tap beam with a look direction of 0° . Figures 10-11 illustrate a 16 tap beam with a look direction of 30° . Figures 12-13 illustrate a 16 tap beam with a look direction of 50° . Finally, Figures 14-15 illustrate a 4 tap beam with a look direction of 0° .

As described above, the two-dimensional arrays 50 may point the beam 60 any way in the macrocell 10 where the foot print of the beam 60 can also be varied. This flexibility offers tremendous capability in adapting to varying capacity needs in a macrocell.

Further, the physical two-dimensional array of antennas can be either placed in a two-dimensional plane or on the surface of a cylinder or any other desirable configuration. The fundamental operation of the three-dimensional beamforming is not affected by the physical placement of the antenna elements in the array.

An exemplary filter tap calculation will now be described in connection with Figures 16-17. In particular, Figure 16 illustrates the geometry of the elements 22 of the antenna array; in particular, Figure 16 illustrates an antenna array with N elements, at a spacing d, with a look direction of θ . The incoming RF signal has a wavelength of λ . Figure 17 illustrates the antenna array inputs to the beamformer. As illustrated in Figure 17, each antenna element 0, 1, ..., N-1, N receives an in-phase (I) and a quadrature (Q) component from the incoming RF signal. Each antenna element (0, 1, ..., N-1, N) also includes a weight ($w_0, w_1, \dots, w_{N-1}, w_N$). The complex coefficients for the K-th filter tap are given by:

$$w_j = \cos \left[2\pi \frac{Kd}{\lambda} \sin \theta \right] - i \cdot \sin \left[2\pi \frac{Kd}{\lambda} \sin \theta \right]$$

For example, if N=16, d=0.25* λ , and $\theta=50^\circ$, for K=0 to 15, the 16 filter tap coefficients are:

1.0000
 0.3593 + 0.9332i
 -0.7418 + 0.6706i
 -0.8923 + 0.4514i
 0.1006 - 0.9949i
 0.9646 - 0.2635i
 0.5925 + 0.8056i
 -0.5389 + 0.8424i
 -0.9797 - 0.2003i
 -0.1651 - 0.9863i
 0.8611 - 0.5084i
 0.7839 + 0.6209i
 -0.2978 + 0.9546i

$$-0.9979 + 0.0650i$$

$$-0.4192 - 0.9079i$$

$$0.6967 - 0.7174i$$

These sixteen values represent the weights $w_0, w_1, \dots, w_{N-1}, w_N$, which are applied to the antenna elements in Figure 17. The weights are multiplied with the in-phase (I) and quadrature (Q) elements received by each antenna element 22 to produce antenna element outputs. These outputs are summed in the beamformer to produce the I and Q beamformer output.

As set forth above, for TDMA systems, the macrocell and microcell may be separated in frequency, by performing a dynamic frequency allocation between the microcell and the umbrella cell. For CDMA systems, this separation can be either in frequency or in the code domain.

Although the present invention has been described in connection with the preferred embodiments above, there are many variations to these embodiments, as would be known to one of ordinary skill in the art. In particular, as described above, the antenna macrocell 10 is an omnidirectional antenna. However, the macrocell 10 could also be implemented utilizing an n-dimensional array ($n \geq 1$).

As illustrated in Figures 5(a), 5(b), 6 and 7 and described above, the two-dimensional multiplier/filter 27 includes a plurality of multipliers. However, the two-dimensional multiplier/filter 27 may also include a space-time filter and therefore, also perform filtering and convolution.

As described above, the present invention may be utilized in either a TDMA or CDMA system. However, the present invention may also be utilized in any number of communication systems.

The invention being thus described, it will be obvious that the same may be varied in many ways. Such variations are not to be regarded as a departure from the spirit and scope of the invention, and all such modifications as would be obvious to one skilled in the art are intended to be included within the scope of the following claims.